Protecting Hoosiers from Secondhand Smoke

Each year in the United States, over 41,000 adult deaths are attributable to secondhand smoke breathed by nonsmokers. Of these deaths, each year, over 7,000 are due to lung cancer, and approximately 34,000 are due to heart disease. An estimated 1,426 people in Indiana die prematurely each year due to secondhand smoke exposure.

The U.S. Surgeon General has concluded that:

- Smoke-free workplace policies are the only effective way to eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke in the workplace.
- Separating smokers from nonsmokers, cleaning the air, and ventilating buildings cannot eliminate exposure.
- Blue collar and service employees are less likely than white-collar indoor workers to be covered by smoke-free policies.
- Workplace smoking restrictions lead to less smoking among workers.

Indiana is making progress but is lagging behind the rest of the U.S. in terms of comprehensive coverage. Currently, there are 40 (including the Indianapolis International Airport) ordinances, of which 35 meet the Surgeon General's guidelines for clean indoor air laws; 18 of these laws are comprehensive. With the addition of the statewide smoke-free air law in 2012, 100% of the population is covered by some type of smoke-free air law.

Percentage of the Population Covered by Smoke-Free Air Laws, 2014



Eighteen communities in Indiana (Delaware Co., Hancock Co., Monroe Co., Vanderburgh Co., Vigo Co., Bloomington, Columbus, Cumberland, Elkhart, Fort Wayne, Franklin, Greencastle, Indianapolis, Lawrence, Plainfield, Terre Haute, West Lafayette, and Zionsville) have passed comprehensive smoke-free air ordinances which cover all work places, including bars, ensuring all workers are protected from secondhand smoke. These eighteen comprehensive ordinances cover approximately 28% of all residents in Indiana.

Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Commission~ www.in.gov/isdh/tpc ~ 317.234.1787 www.indianaquitline.net



Smoke-free states and cities worldwide

- Across the U.S., there are currently 22,527 municipalities, representing 81.7% of the US population, are covered by a 100% smoke-free provision in non-hospitality workplaces, and/or restaurants, and/or bars, by either a state, commonwealth, territorial, or local law. These include some of the largest cities, such as New York City, Los Angeles, San Diego, Dallas, San Francisco, and Boston.
- Twenty-three states, along with the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, have passed comprehensive statewide smoke-free air laws, which protect all workers equally: Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. These laws, along with local laws in other states, protect 49.2% of the U.S. population from secondhand smoke.
- Entire countries that are smoke free include Ireland, France, Hong Kong, Norway, Sweden, New Zealand, Malta, Uganda, Bhutan, Italy, Quebec, Canada, Scotland, Bermuda, Spain, and Brazil, among others.

Hospitals, Health Care Centers, and Behavioral Health Treatment Centers

- Throughout Indiana, 146 hospitals have a tobacco-free campus policy. All 35 critical access hospitals have implemented a tobacco-free policy.
- Ninety-four (94) mental health and substance abuse treatment facilities have a system-wide tobacco free policy.

University and College Campuses

• Currently 60 Indiana college and university campuses are tobacco-free. This includes 8 campuses in the Indiana University system (except IPFW), all ITT Technical Institute campuses in Indiana, most Ivy Tech campuses around the state, and Purdue University's Calumet and North Central campuses.

School Districts

• Seventy-one (71) counties have all tobacco-free schools districts providing 88% of our youth with protection from secondhand smoke at school.